

$\mathsf{TRANS}/\mathsf{CIRCUITS}, \mathsf{Inc}.$

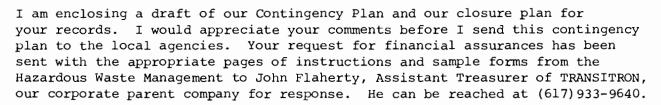
3509 CARLYN SPRING ROAD ● FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA 22041 ● PHONE: (703) 820-6405

May 30, 1984

Mr. Mohammad R. Habibi BUREAU OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT Commonwealth of Virginia 11th Floor Monroe Building 101 N. 14th Street Richmond, VA 23210

REF: Your Letter April 24, 1984

Dear Mr. Habibi:



I am also enclosing our waste analysis procedures which are used to verify the contents of each drum of material generated here for disposal at a hazardous waste site. I would again like to emphasize that where we generate a hazardous waste for disposal as a biproduct of printed circuit board manufacturing; we are not a hazardous waste storage site. All material generated is removed from the facility within 90 days using the required manifests.

With regard to training we are taking a portion of our monthly safety meeting to discuss and conduct hazardous waste training which will be documented and have recently added a chemical engineer to our staff who will be responsible for our hazardous waste and environmental control programs.

Theodore A. Edwards Vice President Engineering

Theodore a Edwards

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Enclosures

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

& HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTROL IN THE

EVENT OF ACCIDENTAL RELEASE OR SPILLAGE

Prepared by T.A. Edwards
Revision 29 May 1984

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL CONTROL PLAN

CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES

Section I. General Plan

A. Objective

The objective of this instruction is to provide a chemical emergency plan for the handling of all emergencies involving chemicals, both of a toxic and hazardous nature including hazardous waste (solvent, oil, gases, acids, bases). This contingency plan is required by Virginia law.

B. Scope

A chemical emergency refers to the release of any material (gas, vapor, fume, liquid or solid) which may pose a hazard to life or property. All releases shall be considered potentially hazardous. Although a release generally refers to a spill or leak, this plan covers all types of releases whether it be by spill, leak, decompostion of another chemical, incompatibility reaction or breakdown due to fire. For ease of communication, the terms "chemical emergency", "spill" or "leak" may be used interchangeably in this plan.

C. Structure

The supervisor shall be responsible for evacuation of all personnel from any problem area until the problem can be evaluated. Overall responsibility for administration and implementation of this plan shall be assigned to Engineering personnel. The handling of all spills shall be performed by Engineering personnel and Maintenance. All individuals who handle spills shall be trained in procedures for the clean-up and disposal of spills.

D. Equipment

A spill cart and accessories shall be provided solely for the use in cleaning up spills and shall be located in the warehouse.

Section II. Reporting Procedure

A spill once observed must be reported immediately so that prompt action can be taken. The reporting procedures for both normal operations and weekend or holiday operations are as follows:

A. First Shift

Spills occurring during first shift shall be reported to Emergency Coordinator.

B. Second Shift

Spills occurring during second shift shall be reported to the shift supervisor and shift operations manager and to the emergency coordinator.

C. During Weekends and Holidays

Spills occurring during non-routine working hours shall be reported to Bruce Cohen or designated person. Efforts shall be made to contact the personnel at their homes when they are not in the plant. If unable to contact these individuals, the operators shall attempt to contact their immediate supervisors or other personnel functional for parts of this plan. Appendix I contains emergency telephone numbers.

Section III. Action Taken By Emergency Personnel

Chemical emergencies range in hazard severity and as such each situation must be assessed and action taken accordingly. For this purpose, two types of emergencies are identified and classified as code 1,2 chemical emergencies. The supervisor shall make the initial assessment verfied by process engineering or the engineering chemist regarding severity.

- A. Code 1: Routine spill or leak posing no significant threat to employee or community health and safety, and to company property. Spill is of a low volume and/or hazard potential.
 - Code 2: Serious spill or leak posing a significant threat to employee health and safety, and/or to company property. Spill is of a high volume and/or hazard potential. Evacuation of major areas of the plant is necessary and potential for injury is high.

B. First Shift Response

A <u>Code 1</u> emergency shall be handled by the following individuals:

Emergency Coordinator Operators Chemical Make Up Engineering Personnel

The first engineering personnel at the scene shall quickly assess the hazard and determine if it is a Code 2 emergency.

If a <u>Code 2</u> emergency is designated, the following personnel shall be informed immediately:

Emergency Coordinator Engineering Personnel Maintenance Personnel Plating Supervisor

C. Second Shift Response

As <u>Code 1</u> emergency shall be handled by the following individuals without further involvement of additional emergency personnel:

Emergency Coordinator Second Shift Supervisor

D. Weekend and Holiday Response

For routine pipe leaks which pose little danger, the Supervisor shall arrange to repair the problem. For Non-routine emergencies of a hazardous nature when chemical emergency personnel are unavailable, the Supervisor in charge will call the emergency coordinator. Action to be taken will be determined based on their assessment of the emergency.

Section IV. Handling, Cleaning-Up and Disposal Procedure

A. Emergency Action

- Evacuate all personnel from the contaminated area and make every effort to determine that no one has been overcome and remains in the area. Conduct search and rescue.
- Set up lines of evacuation. To prevent employees
 from wandering into an evacuated area, "Danger Spill Keep Out" signs shall be strategically posted.
 Roping or taping off may be required in large open areas.
- Isolate all spills and, if outside, prevent run-off or leakage.
- 4. On first shift, the area shall not be reentered by operating personnel until evaluated by the supervisor and engineering personnel and all-clear. On other shifts, the decision to reenter an area (All Clear) shall be made only by personnel specifically trained.



Personal Protective Equipment

X-shall be used

- 1. The following protective equipment are required for all clean-ups involving spills of hazardous gases or liquids. These requirements apply specifically to all pumping, diluting or disposal operations.
 - (X) Gloves rubber
 - (X) Shoes rubber
 - (X) Respirator chemical cartridge (full face)
- The following protective requirements apply to handling spilled toxic solids or powders which generate considerable dust.
 - (X) Gloves rubber
 - (X) Shoes or boots rubber
 - (X) Goggles chemical(X) Respirator dust

 - (X) Coveralls and hood disposable

Respiratory Protection

- Respiratory protection shall be worn when there is a possibility of exposure to toxic dusts, mists, fumes, vapors and gases.
- Routine-use respirators shall be authorized only for pumping of toxic materials from one carboy to another, or clean-up of minor spills in a well ventilated area.

C. General Control Principles

- 1. Never mix materials.
- Acids should be diluted only after neutralization. Never add water to acid - a violent reaction could occur.
- 3. When transferring a material from a damaged carboy or container, always transfer to either a cleaned container (that has been thoroughly washed) or a similar container which has contained the same material. Be positive that the new container is uncontaminated, in good physical condition, and labeled properly. "Waste Material" labels are available for this purpose.

- 4. Never transport materials in an open container.
- 5. Thoroughly wash and clean all equipment after use in handling a spill.
- 6. When handling flammable solvents, be sure there are no open flames or spark-producing equipment in the vicinity (within 50 feet).
- 7. Never dispose materials unless familiar with Waste Treatment requirements. Large quantities of materials for disposal should always be brought to the attention of the Waste Treatment plant prior to disposal.
- 8. Exercise caution when vacuuming volatile materials. Irritating and/or hazardous vapors or dusts may be generated and dispersed into the area.
- 9. If hazardous vapors are being generated, try to remain upwind from the source.
- 10. If a spilled liquid is spreading into adjacent areas or running down, stop the flow by diking with sand.
- Leaking drums may be quickly contained by transferring to spare drums.

Section V. First Aid

11:

- A. Whenever a person is injured by a spilled material, flood the affected areas with copious amounts of water and then notify the Personnel Department. All accidents shall be brought to the attention of this department. The Personnel Department shall also be informed of the special chemical or tradename of the material which caused the injury. Personnel or the Emergency Coordinator may contact fire or other outside support if needed.
- B. If caustic, oxidizing or acidic solutions are brought into contact with the body or eyes, remove any clothing and immediately wash the area with copious amounts of cold water. There are showers and eye wash fountains located in all chemical areas for this purpose.
- C. If toxic fumes are inhaled, the person shall be taken to a place where he can breathe fresh air. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be started immediately.

Section VI. Location and Inspection of Equipment

Equipment locations are in Appendix 2. A program of inspecting all equipment to insure its readiness shall be implemented consisting of the following:

- Each month inspections of the spill handling equipment will be completed. Results will be presented to and reviewed by the safety committee at its monthly meeting.
- 2. Checklists for each type of inspection shall be completed and maintained in a log.
- 3. All discrepancies noted during the inspections shall be brought to the attention of the Emergency Coordinator.

Section VII. Spill Documentation

All Spills shall be documented by the Emergency Coordinator using a "Spill Report" form. The completed report shall be distributed to the Process and Industrial Engineering and Safety Department.

Section VIII. Telephone Listing

A telephone listing of individuals responsible for parts of this plan shall be periodically updated and is included as Appendix 1.

Section IX. Clean Up - Hazardous Waste

The emergency coordinator shall under emergency conditions be authorized to commit funds specifically for use in control/clean-up of hazardous waste without prior review. This authority will exist so long as the emergency exists and will terminate at the end of the emergency at which time all expenditures will be documented through normal material requisitions confirmed through the purchasing department.



GENERAL PROCEDURES CHEMICAL EMERGENCIES

EMERGENCY ACTION!!!

Evacuate Area. Search & Rescue.

Keep Unnecessary people away.

Stop leak if without risk.

Sandbag all drains (outside) in vicinity. Prevent run-off.

Isolate hazard area - post "SPILL" sign.

Keep upwind where possible. Watch for wind change.

Wear protective equipment as required.

Goggles
Gloves
Acid Shoes
Apron, PVC wet wear or disposables
Respirator
Follow specific instructions

HEALTH

Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes.

May be harmful if inhaled. Wear respirators if necessary.

Do not touch spilled materials.

If a vacuum cleaner is used - remember - hazardous vapors may be generated. Wear respiratory protection and/or connect vacuum to an exhaust system.

· Use exhaust blowers, large fans or smoke ejectors as needed to clear air.

Never add water to acid. Do not mix materials.

Evaluate community hazard if released to atmosphere.

FIRST AID

Remove to fresh air.

If necessary use emergency shower and eye wash.

Remove contaminated clothing while under shower.

Transport to Medical and notify as to type of exposure, etc....



DISPOSAL AND ENVIRONMENIAL CONTROL

Dike all drains in area with sand.

Prevent run-off from reaching floor drains.

Retain waste in drums and store in drum storage area. Do not dispose unless absolutely positive of proper disposal site.

Leaking drums transfer to clean drum and label. Clean area with absorbent.

SPILL HANDLING EQUIPMENT

Clean and restore all equipment when complete!

SPILL DOCUMENTATION

Document all spills with "SPILL REPORT".

INSPECTION

.Conduct weekly and monthly inspection.



SPILL CLEAN-UP

Acid, caustic oxidizer, corrosive

Sprinkle with neutralizer until bubbling reaction ceases.

Collect in drum with vacuum or shovel
Cover, label and store in drum storage area.

Misc. Chemical

Vacuum or absorb with absorbent. Collect in drum - cover, label and store in drum storage area.

Solvents (non-flammable)

Vacuum or absorb with absorbent. Connect vacuum to exhaust system when possible. Due to viscosity, solvent sludges may require collection by high suction pumps and vacuums or shoveling. Do not use absorbents. Collect all spills in drums - cover, label and store in drum storage area.

Flammables & Combustibles

Prohibit open flames, sparks or ignition sources from area.

If spill occurs in flammable cabinet, flush to drain.

Otherwise — absorb with absorbent.

Due to viscosity, oils and flammable sludges may require collection by shoveling. For large oil spills use sand as absorbent.

Collect all spills in drums — cover, label and store in drum storage area.

Spills of flammable inks, soldermask, etc... should be collected by shoveling.

SPILL REPORT

DATE:	TIME:	LOCATION:	
MATERIAL SPILL	ED:		
ESTIMATED VOLU	ME:	<u> </u>	
DID ANY OF THE	SPILL ENTER A DRAIN, ETC.,?		
METHOD USED TO	CLEAN UP SPILL:		
PROBABLE CAUSE			
		ED AND RESTORED?	
LIST ANY EQUIP	MENT IN NEED OF REPAIR/REPLAC	CEMENT:	
	ASPECT OF SPILL:		

APPENDIX II

LOCATION OF EQUIPMENT & MATERIALS FOR CLEAN UP

- 1. Absorbent (TC#22-055-074-0) Minimum stock 100 lbs. in stockroom
- 3. Cart Plating Area
- 4. Drum Pump Waste Treatment Area
- 5. Floor Sump Pump Maintenance Area
- 6. Multigas Detector Process Engineering Office, Bruce Cohen's Desk

At present, although categorized as a hazardous waste storage site, TRANS/CIRCUITS, INC., accepts no material from outside sources and stores only material generated internally as a product of its chemical processes and waste treatment facility. All facility items are such that with proper cleaning using conventional methods such as soap and water they can become non-hazardous.

At present, the closing of this facility as a production site for manufacture of printed circuits must be considered as remote, however; in compliance with the law this plan has been prepared.

The purpose of this plan is to ensure that all hazardous waste management facilities are closed in a manner that protects human health and the environment and leaves the facility such that post closure maintenance and control is not required. The closure plan will include removal from the facility of all hazardous waste using the same procedures as now in place. Presently there are no hazardous wastes stored in the facility past 90 days and the materials being generated are disposed of by manifest to an approved waste site. Upon closure the following timeplan would be followed.

The waste treatment facility would continue to operate until all chemicals and materials within the plant have been treated.

Sludges, residues and chemical concentrates would be drummed, analyzed and identified. All tanks processing equipment would be emptied and cleaned. The waste treat facility would then be emptied and cleaned.

After all waste has been accumulated a manifest will be prepared and the material removed. (90 days maximum)

Closure costs are estimated as follows:

100 approved drums @37.00/drum	\$ 3,700					
Labeling @ \$30.00 per hour for 10 hrs	300					
Drum removal @ \$110.00/drum	11,000					
Clean-up, decontamination at \$6.50/						
hr 8 people 10 weeks	20,800					
	\$35,800					

HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE CLOSURE PLAN

Trans/Circuits, Inc.

3509 Carlyn Spring Road

Falls Church, VA 22041

Prepared by:

Theodore A. Edwards

Revision - 15 May 1984

WASTE ANALYSIS FORM

Date:

Technician:

Date.											
Sample		Physical	Analysi	c		Chemi	cal Analy	rsis		Waste	EPA Waste
Sample #	S.G.	Color	Analysi: Layer	Odor	Ph	Cu	Pb	Cr	Ni	Name	Code
							 				
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APPENDIX I

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Emergency Coordinator	Bruce Cohen X32 (b) (6) Talaat El-Hotiby X9 (b) (6) Theodore Edwards X34
	No Home Phone
Central Paging	x37
Chem Lab	х9
Personnel (Bruce Oyler)	X17
Plant Maintenance (Joe Brocato)	X30
Wet Line (Jim Kerr)	X42
(Don Reynard)	X14
Operator (Jeanette Stinnett)	x00
Processes (Mary Lynn Feltner)	x43
Environmental (Bruce Cohen)	X32
Engineering (Ted Edwards)	X34
Chemist (Talaat El-Hotiby)	Х9

WASTE HAZARDOUS ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

- 1. Scope: This method covers all the information of hazardous waste (physical and chemical analysis) which must be known to treat, store, dispose.
- 2. Procedure: The following guidelines will be used for determining physical and chemical analysis of hazardous waste.

Type of Analysis	Parameters	Sample Handling Class	Measurement Technique Used
Physical	Specific Gravity Color Odor Layer	- - - -	Hydrometer - - Separation Funnel
Chemical	Ph Copper Lead Chromium Nickel	Digestion Digestion Digestion Digestion Digestion	Meter, Ph Atomic Absorption Furnace/Flame Perkin Elmer Model 3030

3. Hazardous Waste Determination:

Based on the analysis results, the Engineering Chemist shall identify and define a name of hazardous waste and EPA waste code.